

intravascular coagulation, reduction of blood loss during surgery, reduction of brain edema following vascular injury, and blockage of tumor growth and invasiveness (Marlor et al., J. Biol. Chem. 272(18): 12202-12208, 1997). An unexpected observation was made recently that placental bikunin was able to increase airway surface liquid osmolarity and mucociliary transport in animal models (U.S. Patent Application No. 09/441,966, filed November 17, 1999, entitled “Method for Accelerating the Rate of Mucociliary Clearance”). Thus there is a need to produce placental bikunin in large quantities.

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(b)(1), a marked-up version of the replacement paragraph is attached (Appendix A).

In the Claims:

Claims 2 and 15 are amended herein. In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(c)(3), a clean version of the pending claims is attached (Appendix B). In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(c)(1)(ii), a list of the rewritten claims, with markings to show the changes made, is attached (Appendix C).

Remarks

1. Support for Amendments

The specification is amended in the first paragraph of page 2 by correcting a reference to a U.S. Patent Application. The “unexpected observation . . . that placental bikunin was able to increase airway surface liquid osmolarity . . .,” as recited in the first paragraph of page 2, is described in U.S. Patent Application No. 09/441,966—not in U.S. Patent Application No. 09/144,428. Since the amendment merely corrects a reference to a patent application, no new matter is added by the amendment.